

IF GERMANY WINS EUROPEAN LIMITS WOULD NOT SATISFY BLOOD AND IRON MILITARISM AND U. S. WOULD BE NEXT

SAYS WINSTON CHURCHILL, IN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT TODAY.

NOT A WAR OF THE PEOPLE, BUT OF ARISTOCRACY

Causes and Results Are Outlined and a Fair and Impartial Consideration By American People Is Asked—Indignation at Destruction of Louvain.

(By William G. Shepperd, United Press Correspondent.)

(Copyrighted, 1914, by United Press.)

London, Eng., Aug. 29.—Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, today granted me an interview on the subject of the European war. On my asking him about the cause, he handed me the celebrated "white paper," of Sir Edward Grey's negotiations, saying: "There is our case; and all we ask of the American people is that they should study it with severe and impartial attention."

I then asked him what was the underlying cause, apart from the actual steps which had led to the rupture. He replied, in effect, that the war was started and was begun, and maintained by the Prussian military aristocracy, which set no limits to its ambition of world-wide predominance.

"In a word," he said, "it is the old struggle of a hundred years ago against Napoleon, but the grouping of forces is different: the circumstances are different; the occasion is different; the man, above all, is different, happily. But the issue is the same. We are at grips with Prussian militarism. England stands right in the path of this ever-growing power.

"Our military force is perhaps small, but it is good, and it will grow; our naval and financial resources are considerable; and with these we stand between this mighty army and a dominion which would certainly not be content with European limits."

I asked whether the end of the war would see some abatement of the struggle of armaments. Mr. Churchill replied: "That depends on the result. If we succeed and if, as a result of our victory Europe is rearranged as far as possible with regard to the principle of nationalities and in accordance with the wishes of the peoples who dwell in the various disputed areas, we may look forward with hope to a great relaxation and easement. But if Germany wins, it will not be a victory of the quiet, sober commercial elements in Germany, nor of the common people of Germany, with all their virtues, but the victory of the blood and iron military school, whose doctrines and principles will then have received a supreme and terrible vindication.

"I cannot understand," he continued, "why Germany has not been contented with her wonderful progress since the battle of Waterloo. For the last half century, she has been the center of Europe; courted by many; feared by many; treated with deference by all. No country has had such a reign of prosperity and splendor. Yet all the time she has been discontented; solicitous of admiration; careless of international law; worshipping force and giving us all to understand that her triumphs in the sea and her power in the present were little compared to what she sought in the future.

"And now the great collision has come, and it is well that the democratic nations of the world—the nations, I mean, where the people own the government, and not the government the people—should realize what is at stake. The French, English and American system of government by popular election and parliamentary debate, with the kind of civilization which flows from such institutions, are brought into direct conflict with the highly efficient imperialist bureaucracy and military organization of Prussia. That is the issue. No par-

tisanship is required to make it plain. No sophistry can obscure it." I asked whether the democracy of the United States, apart from the moral issues involved, had any direct interests in the result of the war. "You are the judges of that," replied the first lord. "You do not require me to talk to you of your interests. If England were to be reduced in this war, or any other, which would be sure to follow from it, if this war were inclusive, to the position of a small country like Holland, then, however far across the salt water your country may be, the burden which we are bearing now would fall on your shoulders.

"I do not mean by that that Germany would attack you, or that if you were attacked you would need to fear the result so far as the United States was concerned. The Monroe Doctrine, however, carries you very far, in South as well as in North America, and is it likely that a victorious German militarism, which would then have shattered France irretrievably, have conquered Belgium, and have broken forever the power of England, would allow itself to be permanently cut off from all hopes of that over-sea expansion and development with which South America alone can supply it. Now, the impact is on us. Our blood, which flows in your veins should lead you to expect that we shall be stubborn enough to bear that impact. But if we go down and are swept in ruin into the past, you are the next in line.

"This war is for us a war of honor, of respect for obligations into which we have entered, and of loyalty towards friends in desperate need. But now that it has begun, it has become a war of self-preservation. The British democracy, with its limited monarchy, its ancient parliament, its ardent social and philanthropic dreams, is engaged for good or for ill in a deadly grapple with the formidable might of Prussian autocratic rule."

"It is our system of civilization and government against theirs. It is our life or theirs!

"We are conscious of the greatness of the times. We recognize the consequence and proportion of events. We feel that, however inadequate we may be, however unexpected the ordeal may be, we are under the eye of history.

"And that issue being joined, England must go forward to the very end!"

While I was speaking to Mr. Churchill, a telegram came in from Belgium announcing the total destruction of the town of Louvain as an act of military execution. Handing it to me, he said: "What further proof is needed of the cause at issue? Tell that to your American fellow-countrymen." "You know," he added, "I am half-American myself."

DYES AND CHEMICALS FROM THE RHINE STILL COMING

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—A brief cable message announcing that Rotterdam and the chemical works along the Rhine in Germany were in communication, and that the German plants would ship dyes and chemicals to Rotterdam by dispatch to America by Dutch ships, was received today by Representative Metz of New York.

OF TRANSATLANTIC LINERS.

New York, Aug. 29.—Shipping in this port today felt the effects of the European war to a marked degree. No transatlantic liner called, and none reached this port.

KINSTON WILL WELCOME TOBACCO GROWERS TUESDAY

OPENING OF MARKET LOOKED FORWARD TO.

THE SEASON'S EVENT

Bright Prospects for Splendid Sale of a Crop Perhaps Better Than Average in Quality.

Kinston will next week see the beginning of the tobacco sales season in the bright leaf belt of North Carolina, and despite the admittedly unsettled conditions in the business world, the season is expected to be one of the greatest since the weed became a staple in this section. Climatic conditions have favored the crop in all of the eastern bright territory, and the facilities for handling it have been enhanced. Many million pounds of the golden stuff are stored in the barns of the counties of the belt, and the planters are anticipating the disposal of it at prices as good as those of the past several years.

The opening date in the Eastern Carolina marts is always a day memorable in the business calendar of the year. It ushers in the season of greatest activity in nearly every line of trade. Usually the prices on the first day are indicative of what may be expected throughout the season; but this is not an invariable rule, as experience in former years has proved.

Tuesday the warehouse doors of Kinston will be thrown open to the buyers, representing five or six companies and some individuals possibly, and the sellers, hundreds of the substantial farmers of half a dozen counties tributary to the market. Before day the long, continuous strings of wagons from the rural districts will begin to find a terminus here, and the stables at the warehouses and the liveries will be filled to overflowing with the teams and vehicles of the class of visitors Kinston delights to entertain.

It is not believed the crop of 1914 is materially larger than that of last year, and the Chamber of Commerce expects only a million or two pounds more to be handled here this fall than last, or about 14,000,000. But the quality of the product on the whole is superior, and the prices brought should by every rule be larger, than in the banner seasons of 1912 and 1913. The fall business of the community depends in no small measure upon the success of tobacco, and business circles are decidedly optimistic.

The warehouse forces and the crews of the stemmeries and other plants will comprise hundreds of people. The tobacco labor is exceedingly well paid, and a dearth of labor in this line is never experienced.

PRESIDENT ENJOYS FIRST VACATION OF SUMMER

Is At Harlakenden House With His Family, But the "Vacant Chair" Weighs Upon Him.

Windsor, Vt., Aug. 28.—President Wilson, who came here today to begin his first vacation of the summer, spent tonight quietly at "Harlakenden House," with his family, celebrating the birthday of his daughter, Mrs. Frances B. Sayre.

Despite efforts of all members of the family to make the occasion a happy one, the recent death of Mrs. Wilson saddened the gathering.

INDIANS TO FILL GAPS IN BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

London, Aug. 28.—Native troops from India are on their way to increase the British forces in France. This was announced today in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, and by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war. Lord Kitchener added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled up.

ITALY EXPECTED TO ASK AUSTRIA FOR EXPLANATION

MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS ON ITALIAN BORDER.

GERMANS FEAR INVASION

Approach of Vast Russian Army Causes Panic—The Wilhelm Did Much Damage Before She Sunk.

(By the United Press.)

London, Aug. 29.—Danzig, Germany is terror-stricken in fear of an invasion of the vast Russian army, which is said to be rapidly pushing in that direction, according to dispatches received here. Fierce rioting is reported between the frenzied inhabitants and foreigners.

The crews of the British steamers Tubalcain, Kaipara, and Nyanza were landed at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk these vessels before it was summarily destroyed by the High Flyer a British cruiser.

Italy is expected to serve an ultimatum on Austria, demanding the meaning of the mobilization of troops along the Italian boundary.

CRISIS APPROACHING.

Rome, Italy, Aug. 29.—Frequent cabinet meetings indicate that a crisis is approaching.

DEPOSED KING ASKS PORTUGUESE TO HELP

(By the United Press.)

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 29.—All the newspapers print an appeal of ex-King Manuel to the Portuguese republic to join the allies. He closed his appeal by saying, "I, myself, offer my services to the King of England."

WAITING POLICY OF BRITISH NAVY CHANGED

(By the United Press.)

London, Eng., Aug. 29.—A change in the waiting policy of the British navy is indicated by a naval battle. The engagement reported was only one of destroyers and cruisers, and naval strategists believe the battle was an encounter of a British harassing force.

McREYNOLDS OPPOSED FOR SUPREME COURT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Senator Norris of Nebraska addressed the Senate for nearly four hours in executive session today, opposing confirmation of Attorney General McReynolds as a justice of the supreme court. He did not conclude his speech, and action on the nomination was deferred until tomorrow.

75 PER CENT. LOAN VALUE FOR STAPLE CROPS APPROVED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Secretary McAdoo's plan to accept as a basis for currency notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton, tobacco and naval stores at 75 per cent. of their face value, was approved tonight in a report by the special committee appointed by the conference of representative planters, bankers, manufacturers and dealers held here August 24-25.

The committee recommended that every effort be made to assist producers in holding their cotton for a price that will minimize their losses until the channels of foreign trade are reopened. Eight cents a pound was suggested as a fair basis for loans on cotton.

NEGRO HOMICIDE IN WILMINGTON YESTERDAY.

Wilmington, Aug. 29.—Lucretia Lewis, a negro woman, was shot and killed by her husband, Will Lewis, from whom she had been separated several months, at her home here early yesterday. Lewis was later arrested.

DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN IS BITTERLY CRITICISED, DENOUNCED AS AN ACT OF BARBAROUS VANDALISM BY BELGIANS

CITIZENS WERE UNARMED, AND NO POSSIBILITY OF MAKING AN ATTACK ON THE GERMAN FORCES, AS CLAIMED.

RUSSIAN INROADS IN EAST REQUIRE ATTENTION

Berlin Claims to Be Making Preparations to Change Aspect of Invasion, but Russians in the Meantime Are Steadily Advancing On German Soil.

(By the United Press.)

BURNING OF LOUVAIN INCENSES THE ENTIRE WORLD.

London, Eng., Aug. 29.—The war office believes the Germans operating in western Belgium planned to occupy the French and Belgian coast cities in order to hamper the work of the British in keeping the short lines of communication across the channel open. The failure of the Germans is due to their inability to detach enough infantry to occupy the department of Pas de Calais.

All England is aghast over the details of the destruction of Louvain, and the complete wiping out of the entire city. The act of the Germans has greatly exercised all high government officials. The official press bureau said "the destruction of the ancient city is an unpardonable act of barbarism and vandalism. A deliberate act in complete violation of the law of nations. A crime for which there can be no atonement. The German contention that the deed was justified as a proper reprisal because the inhabitants fired on German troops is utterly without warrant, for it has been plainly proven that when Louvain surrendered, every one gave up their arms, and to contend that these unarmed citizens fired on the Germans is beyond credence."

BELGIANS AROUSED AND WANT TO RETALIATE.

Antwerp, Aug. 29.—Reports of the wanton destruction of Louvain has aroused the Belgians to such an extent that threats of reprisal are freely made. The foreign minister personally visited neutral representatives and asked them to bring the matter to the attention of the governments.

It is believed another attempt is under way to cut the German lines of communication. It is reported that the Germans are rushing 40,000 men to Brussels apparently in anticipation of an attack from the Belgians.

ALLIES HOLDING POSITIONS.

Paris, France, Aug. 20.—The war office admitted that the allies are holding the lines taken Thursday. The allied lines' front in the department of Somme extend from St. Quentin in the department of Aisne, through the Ardennes.

FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The French embassy announces "the French have resumed the offensive on the side of the Vosges river. Offensive operations in the region between the Vosges and Nancy have been uninterrupted for five days. Twenty-five hundred dead Germans were found in front of Nancy, and forty-five hundred in front of Vitrimen.

"The garrison at Longwy capitulated after a twenty-four hours' siege. "Russians are within thirty kilometers of Lomburg."

"The Servians advanced their headquarters to Valievo."

AUTOMOBILISTS KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS MACHINE.

Hempstead, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Long Island Railroad's heavy Amagansett express crashed into an automobile containing four persons near here late yesterday, killing all of them and carrying three of the bodies on the front of the engine for nearly a mile.

(By the United Press.)

RUSSIANS PRESSING THEIR ADVANTAGES.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—A part of Koneigsburg has been occupied by Russians, who advanced Thursday from Alle. The German garrison took refuge in the citadel. The various Russian commands are moving across Prussia and through Austria. A formidable force has been thrown across Vistula, pushing forward to take the position in the west.

GERMAN TROOPS SENT TO MEET RUSSIANS.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Troops of the first line, heavily reinforced by the second reserves and Landstrun, have been sent eastward to check the Russian advance. An Austrian army corps will give aid. The war office announces that the Russians were defeated near Allenstein.

BRITISH CLAIM VICTORY FOR THE RUSSIANS.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The British embassy says "the Russians encountered a Prussian force of three army corps and several divisions of the east, and the Prussians were repeatedly defeated with a heavy loss of men and many cannon captured."

GERMANY CLAIMS TO BE ABLE TO STOP THE RUSSIANS.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—The war office insists that movements are on foot to put a different aspect on the situation in the east.

BULLETINS

BELGIANS ASSUME THE AGGRESSIVE.

Paris, France, Aug. 29.—The war office admits that the Germans are trying to penetrate their lines at three points. The exhausted German troops are being replaced by fresh troops. The Belgian army is moving from Antwerp toward Brussels.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR SANGUINE.

New York, Aug. 29.—The German ambassador said the news of victories over the Germans will continue as long as the origin of news remains as at present.

NEGRO IN WHITE WOMAN'S ROOM CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

Statesville, Aug. 28.—Considerable excitement was created in Mooresville and vicinity yesterday when it became known that Mrs. Roy Kennerly, who lives a few miles east of Mooresville, had found a negro in her bedroom. Rising from the bed in a startled attitude her hands came in contact with the head of a negro, and she immediately grappled with him and virtually threw him across the room. The negro immediately leaped through a window which he had opened to enter the room. Mrs. Kennerly screamed for help and on failing to get a response for her calls she left the house and ran toward the home of Abe Allison, a young negro man, living on the place. When within a short distance of Allison's house she fell, again calling for help. Allison immediately stepped from bushes beside the path with a gun in his hand. An investigation led to the arrest of Allison yesterday afternoon and the negro was brought to jail here last night.